

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

At page 7, please replace the paragraph beginning at printed line 4 and ending at printed line 9, as follows:

2) The switch is activated in the ON or closed state by applying voltage to  $G_1$  which causes the current to transfer from the diode into the 300K switch  $Q_1$ . When the current is completely transferred to  $Q_1$  we have  $I_1 = I_0$ . Once the voltage across the switch is stabilized to the on-state of  $V(1, \text{on})$ ,  $G_2$  is turned on. Because  $Q_2$  has a lower on-state voltage than  $Q_1$ , the current transfers from  $Q_1$  to  $Q_2$ , at which time  $I_2 = I_0$ . Since the  ~~$V(2, \text{con})$~~   $V(2, \text{on})$  is much less than  $V(1, \text{on})$ , the conduction losses are dramatically lowered.

At page 7, please replace the paragraph beginning three printed lines from the bottom of the page through line 2 of page 8, as follows:

The following portion of the application describes a second type of module 30, ~~[[40]]~~ 50 called a HYPER-SWITCH, which is basically a reverse HYPER-CON. These modules are illustrated respectively in Figures 10 and 11. Both modules use two groups of switch modules in tandem. One switch module provides the turn-on and turn-off losses while the other module provides the conduction losses during the "ON" time of the switch. The "ON" time losses are mainly conduction losses.